

THE DAILY GAZETTE.
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JOB PRINTING.
Book and every description of Commercial and
Law printing, in the best manner at Gazette Job
Rooms.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor—
WILLIAM E. SMITH, of Milwaukee.
Lieutenant Governor—
J. M. BINGHAM, of Chippewa.
For Secretary of State—
HANS B. WARNER, of Pierce.
For State Treasurer—
RICHARD GUENTHER, of Winnebago.
For Attorney General—
ALEXANDER WILSON, of Iowa.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
W. C. WHITFORD, of Rock.

Every man in the Republican party wants to be a stalwart.

What the Democrats are most anxious about is a "key-note" for the campaign.

The fine weather and abundant harvest are proving fatal to the Greenback cause. What there is left of the State ticket is badly drooped.

The Democrats want Sherman to stop speaking in Maine on finances. Of course they do. He comes down on the party with the force of a pile driver.

The Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph says "it is altogether probable that the present State officers will be re-elected." This coming from an editor of Democratic proclivities, is quite suggestive.

General Buck will allow his name to be used in connection with the Governorship—in fact he will demand that it shall be used. The General don't mind matters much when he strikes for an office.

Solar there seems to be no hope for Mrs. Jennie Smith and her paramour "Cove" Bennett. New Jersey justice still holds its own, and it is more than probable that they will be hanged on the 10th of August.

The whole amount of public land entered by actual settlers for the year ending the thirty-first of June, was a little over six millions of acres, or an area somewhat greater than the State of New Hampshire. The average number of acres entered by each settler is 120. According to this, the unsettled public lands of the United States received a population of 50,000 during the past twelve months. Since the Homestead law went into effect sixteen years ago, the number of entries is 384,848, the number of acres being about 46,181,760. This immense domain would make fifteen States as large as Connecticut, and is larger by three millions of acres than all the New England States. In the distribution of the land entered under the Homestead law, Kansas takes 61,034 entries; Minnesota, 51,575; Nebraska, 47,962.

WHY HE CANNOT SERVE.

We stated a few days ago that Colonel George B. Goodwin, of Milwaukee, who was placed on the Greenback ticket for Attorney-General, declined to be a candidate for the reason that he was not in sympathy with the Greenback movement. He now publishes an open letter to the "Executive Committee of the Wisconsin Union Greenback Labor Party," giving his reasons for declining to accept the nomination. In the first place he says the statement in the preamble that "a money despotism controls the law making a power of the country, dictates judicial decisions, and wields an undue influence over the executive of the nation in the consideration of the laws passed for the benefit of the people," is not true so far as he knows, and that there is no ground for such sweeping assertions. He regards that our judicial power, both State and National, is exercised for the most part by men of upright and honest purposes—as upright and as honest as any judges in the world. He further tells the "Executive Committee of the Wisconsin Union Greenback Party" that our Executive has so far as his observation goes, been scrupulously observant of the laws, and our Legislature, aside from partisan strife encouraged by a desire for party power, by no means deserves the censure which the Greenbackers' Convention heaped upon them.

Colonel Goodwin regards the first resolution of the Greenback platform impolitic, and if it could be accomplished, dishonest; and that in relation to calling in all the United States bonds, and paying them in a paper which is redeemable in nothing. He don't believe in fraudulent money and he don't believe in repudiating an obligation, nor in breaking faith with the creditors of the government. The reasons why Colonel Goodwin cast his lot with the Greenbackers two years ago, the platform, such as was adopted at Watertown, was not in the creed of the new party. But now that resumption is a grand success, greenbacks, silver, and gold have an equal value, money abundant for all practical purposes, and no good can be accomplished by any further political interference with the finances of the country, he can't see any use for a Greenback party. In conclusion the Colonel tells his Greenback friends that he never gave them, by an act of his life, the right to believe that he was weak enough to endorse their platform or vain enough to seek an office under it; and earnestly repudiates their platform in the particulars mentioned. It will now be in order for "Brick" Pomeroy to call Colonel Goodwin, what he called General Atwood of the State Journal—"A liar, and the worst of thieves." This is "Brick's" heaviest argument when he is compelled to measure swords with a political opponent.

SOME ADVANTAGES OF WISCONSIN.

The State Board of Immigration of this State has issued a very instructive and valuable pamphlet in regard to Wisconsin, and what it offers to the immigrant. It will do excellent service as a guide to those who contemplate settling in this State.

THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE.
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1879. NUMBER 121

THE NEWS.

Thirteen New Cases of Fever in Memphis and Two Deaths.

Three Cases and One Death in New Orleans.

The Work of Disinfecting the Crescent City Commenced by the Board of Health.

Telegrams from the Secretary of War to Memphis Authorities.

Secretary Sherman Makes a Ten Strike in His New England Tour.

Which Sends the Great Financier Booming Toward the Presidential Chair of 1880.

Half a Million Copies of His Portland Speech to be Distributed.

In Maine, Ohio, California and Pennsylvania as a Campaign Document.

The Cincinnati Republicans in a Long Struggle Selecting Local Candidates.

THE FEVER.

Sixteen New Cases and Four Deaths in Memphis—Three Cases and One Death in New Orleans.

Memphis, July 28.—Heavy showers have fallen at intervals all during the day, which is unfavorable to the well, also the sick.

There were thirteen new cases reported to the Board of Health to-day.

The following persons have died of yellow fever since last night:

Jacob Fitch, aged 41, 234 South Street.
Dick Robinson, aged 23, Edgewood Cemetery.

Quite an excitement was created this afternoon by the alarm of fire which was sounded from Nos. 293 and 300 Main street, occupied by M. J. Mansford, bookseller and stationer, and Anson & May, stoves and tinware. The fire was soon extinguished and was unquestionably the work of an incendiary.

The following telegrams were received to-day:

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1879.

I cannot furnish ration except to relieve persons actually sick with yellow fever or in camp and who can't be relieved or subsisted from any other source.

GEORGE W. MCGRATH, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1879.

Let it be known that the National Board of Health regards the removal of the well from Memphis to camps of observation, and that it will not approve the distribution of supplies of rations in the city or elsewhere than at the camp.

J. S. BILLINGS, V. P. National Board of Health.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 28.—Within the last twenty-four hours three well-developed cases of fever have manifested themselves, all at the upper part of the city. There is no fear, however, of the disease becoming epidemic, owing to the precautions taken by the Sanitary Society. Sporadic cases occur every year, and the appearance of the disease here at this time should give no cause of alarm under ordinary circumstances. One of the cases mentioned, that of a young Italian girl, may rest fatally. The other cases are of a light character.

One fatal case of yellow fever, corner of Second and Constance streets, an Italian girl, was reported to-day. The premises are filthy and crowded. There is no other case here.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28, 8 p. m.—The family of the Italian girl who died of yellow fever to-day were moved to another house. The Board of Health destroyed all the bedding and fumigated the premises.

The entire neighborhood for four squares around has been disinfected with zinc iron, and the Auxiliary Sanitary Association and the Board of Health are united in contributing their utmost to prevent the spread of the disease.

The Auxiliary Sanitary Association, in accordance with resolution adopted last week, to-day began the work of disinfecting the city. They began on the river front with a large force, and will continue until the work is complete.

THE SHERMAN BOOM.

The Tour of the Great Financier in New England—His Portland Speech

WASHINGTON, July 28.—It is conceded here that Secretary Sherman's Eastern trip has been a "ten strike" for himself as well as for the Republican party. It is estimated that a half a million of copies of his Portland speech will be circulated in Maine, Ohio, California and Pennsylvania.

It is conceded to be a winning speech for the Republicans, and one that will do to circulate in any part of the country. On the other hand, the Democrats have few speeches which they can circulate in every State. Documents which they send to hard money New England would play hob with the party it sent to Mississippi and Texas.

It is said that no political party claiming to be national was ever so split up among themselves.

Secretary Sherman's friends here are very much encouraged by the outlook for their favorite, and freely predict his nomination for the Presidency next year. It is noted for the past twelve months he has been steadily and rapidly gaining strength among Republicans the country over. If the "Sherman boom" should continue to increase in force for the next six months as it has the past twelve, his friends here think his nomination would be a foregone

A LONG CONTEST.

A Huge Republican Convention in Cincinnati Selecting Local Candidates.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—The Republicans of this county are wrestling 1,000 strong with their county nominations, and with the prospect of an all-night struggle. For some weeks the Gazette and Commercial had been demanding a big convention, and their demands were acceded to, and the convention of to-day consists of about 1000 delegates. It began at 10 o'clock this morning, and at 10 o'clock to-night had succeeded in nominating candidates for three out of twenty offices to be filled. For representatives in the legislature there were eighty candidates. The first ballot upon that list consumed nearly five hours, and resulted in not a single nomination. At this hour, 11 p. m., the result of the day's work is summed up in the announcement of three nominations for State Senators: Chris Morelin, a wealthy brewer; the Hon. Ben Eggleston, former proprietor of the Times, and an old party war horse; and Josiah Kirkham, manufacturer of bungs. The list of the prospective members of the lower house narrowed down to about twenty-five, and contains very good names. Indications now are that the convention will scarcely close its door before daylight to-morrow morning. Thus far indications are that the ticket will be a strong.

A RACINE MYSTERY.

RACINE, July 28.—On Wednesday, July 23, a lady arrived at the Higgins House, registered her name as Mrs. M. J. Porter, of Chicago, and was assigned a room. She had a large trunk which was well filled with clothing, etc. She appeared to be about 40 years of age, and was neatly dressed in black, and comparatively good looking, but avoided the people of the house as much as possible and was very quiet and never spoke to any one except when spoken to first. On Thursday afternoon she packed her trunk and ordered supper early, as she said she wished to leave on the 6:30 train for the West, and she also ordered the carriage to call for her. At that time she failed to appear, and nothing has since been heard or seen of her, and all efforts to find trace of her have proved unavailing. Mr. Lewis, proprietor of the house, failing to discover her whereabouts, opened the trunk in hopes of getting some light on the mysterious action of the lady. The trunk was neatly packed and everything in order. On the inside was the name of M. J. Porter, Racine, Wis. No letter or anything to explain the strange act could be found. Several hotel bills, all paid, on prominent hotels in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and other cities were in the trunk, also a railroad ticket from Chicago to Milwaukee. What has become of her is a mystery, but it is thought she has made up her mind, as she appeared to be melancholy.

SEIZED.

The Star Printing Company, of Fond du Lac, Under Chattel Mortgage.

FOND DU LAC, July 28.—The property of the Star Printing Company, together with the Journal, the only Democratic paper in this city, was to-day seized under a chattel mortgage. A new paper will take the place of the Journal, although attempts are made to continue the publication of the same paper.

KEROSENE EXPLOSION.

WHITEWATER, July 28.—By the explosion of a can of kerosene, this afternoon, Powrieths Niebert, a German girl of about 18, was so badly burned, that her life is despaired of. No blame is attached to any one for the accident. She worked in the family of T. M. Goodhue. Her parents live in the town of Jefferson.

THE CORRECT TIME.

MADISON, July 28.—Prof. Watson, who is to conduct the astronomical portion of the State University, has arrived and taken up his quarters at Edgewood. The observatory is being put into shape, and a telegraph line connected with the Northwestern Telegraph Company's office, and over which the correct time is to be telegraphed to the various railroads daily, at 8 o'clock.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

GALENA, July 28.—G. E. Morris, a lad 15 years of age, was run over at the old depot in this city this afternoon by freight train No. 11, Conductor Wright, and instantly killed. The body was horribly mangled, portions of it being strewn a considerable distance along the track. Morris, with two other boys, was attempting to steal a ride to Scales Mound, and intended to board the train coming this way from that place in the same manner. The Conductor's jury rendered a verdict exonerating the train men.

OHIOGAS AS IT IS.

CHICAGO, July 29th.—This is a city of intense excitement and sensation. Last Tuesday, the evening papers devoted considerable space to a description of the suicide by hanging of a couple of old maids; on the following day, the morning papers caught the refrain, and gave us from three to five columns of details, in regard to the same unimportant matter, when a few lines would have answered the purpose just as well.

The Chicago Water Works, or as it is now called, the "North Division Pumping Works," furnished for the year 1878, for the year 1878, 11,145,370,333 gallons; the West Division Pumping Engines, 8,418, 918,000 gallons, making a total of 19,564, 288,333 gallons. The daily average being 53,600,700 gallons. The greatest quantity pumped in any one day, during 1878, was 68,597,882 gallons; the whole amount pumped for the year, and used in various ways—allowing 7½ gallons to the cubic foot, would cover Rock Prairie nearly 4 feet deep, calling it 25 square miles. The whole length of main water pipes laid in the city, at a depth of over 6 feet, to January 1st, 1878, was 430 miles, at a cost of

for water furnished, from February 15, 1854, to January 1, 1879, was \$9,413,363.11. The whole cost of Water works to January 1, 1879, was \$8,431,023.40. The means by which the works were paid for, was by water loan bonds at 6 and 7 per cent, amounting to \$4,247,000. Bonds canceled \$508,000; a one mill tax in 1871 and 1872 which amounted to \$573,943.90. Appropriations for 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876, amounting to \$1,544,700.33. Rebate on the tax was \$30,778.05; water rents, \$1,527, 287.32. The water rent collections for 1878, left a credit to the water fund of \$81, 576.76. The water passes through eight miles of lake and land tunnels, through which 55,000 gallons run daily to consumers.

The health which our citizens have enjoyed, depended more, on the invigorating lake breezes and unalloyed supply of pure water, than on all other causes combined. It is a noticeable fact, that since last spring election, less water has been pumped, and distilleries and breweries have greatly increased their facilities, last harvest attached to delivery wagons, gives a great impetus to this line of trade.

There are now 700 policemen, regular and special; 2357 saloons, and 250 churches of all denominations showing a decided increase in the former, and decrease in the latter, since the advent of "Our Carter's" administration. If we allow \$1,500.00 income for each saloon, an average—which is certainly a low estimate for Chicago—we have \$3,564,800 spent yearly for drinks; this amount would purchase 477,466 barrels of flour, at \$6 per barrel, and supply 95,493 families with five barrels each, every twelve months. If the above amount was spent, as it ought to be, the cry "hard times" would be less frequently heard.

We have seventeen asylums, and twenty cemeteries outside the city limits; eleven convents and twelve dispensaries; one normal and sixty-five public schools; fifteen academies and seminaries; eleven foreign consuls and eleven hospitals; one charitable eye and ear infirmary, eleven libraries and reading rooms and fifteen medical colleges and societies, and two hundred and fifty public halls.

This city has 322 streets, from one-quarter to seven miles in length each, running, with few exceptions, at right angles; South Water, Kinzie, West Lake, and Market streets are the great thoroughfares for Western produce. Commission merchants grow fat and prosperous on the credulity of the foreign traveler. There are honest, upright, and honorable men in that line of business, but the majority are very "sharp business men." The freight, cartage, storage, and the commission very often consume all of the profits, which the farmer must put in his own pocket, by selling to the honorable merchant, in his nearest town or village. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

Chicago is full to the brim of money makers, whose chief end in life is to "make money,"—honestly if they can—but make it anyhow. Of course we have old and seemingly honorable business men in our midst, who would not resort—at their time of life—to the devices of swindling, securing wealth, that our younger and sharper competitors often manifest, but such men have fortune at their command gathered together when they were young and full of life and vigor too.

Temperature last week was from 65 degrees to 89 degrees, with some rain and cool lake breezes. Weather very fine and bracing.

COOL GOODWIN DECLINES.

His Reasons for Refusing to Be a Candidate for Attorney General on the Greenback Ticket.

To the Executive Committee of the Wisconsin Union Greenback Labor Party: GENTLEMEN: On the 23d inst. I received a printed circular containing the platform adopted at Watertown on the 15th inst., also the names of the nominees, of that party for the coming election, my name appearing as candidate for an important office. The use of my name was without my consent, but of this I may not complain, yet as I repeatedly stated on the 23d inst. that I had no intention of being a candidate, and that I did not only that I could not attend the convention, but that I would not accept any nomination, it is my right now to decline. Otherwise than stated I have received no official notice of such nomination, but as the circular is signed by the chairman of the executive committee, I shall consider it official.

The platform does not receive my endorsement, except as hereinafter stated. The preamble reciting that: "A money despotism controls the law making power of our country, dictates judicial decisions and wields an undue influence over the executive of the nation in the consideration of the laws passed for the benefit of the people," is not true so far as I know. It is true that unscrupulous men for personal ends, have endeavored by lobbying to corrupt legislative action, and that on certain occasions in the large cities of the East, especially in New York, the local judiciary were to an alarming extent corrupted by money. At the same time, such men have been discovered, there has been virtue enough in the people to condemn, and in the law to punish the perpetrators. No grounds exist for these sweeping assertions that a money despotism controls our law making, executive and judicial departments. Our judicial power both State and national is exercised for the most part by men of upright and honest purposes, as upright and honest as any judges in the world. Our executive has, so far as my observation goes, been scrupulously observant of the laws, and our legislative, aside from partisan strife encouraged by a desire for party power, is by no means liable to the censure stated. I do not believe that our law-makers and interpreters are under the corrupt management of a "money despotism." Were that true the time is ripe not for building up a new party but for emigration to a new country.

The first resolution in my judgment, is impolitic and, if it could be accomplished, dishonest. "We demand," it says, "the immediate calling in and payment of all United States bonds to the legal tender money of the United States." "That the Government never issue another bond of any kind." If they are called will they come? The Government has issued them. They are in the hands of bona fide holders. They are not due, and as to many there is no option. How could our Government be honest and do this thing? This resolution in its broad sense means an issue of about two thousand millions of dollars of irredeemable currency. Such an issue would ruin our people and dishonor our government.

What the future necessities of our Government may be, none can forecast, but I am sure that should we be threatened with foreign invasion or domestic insurrection, the Government would be compelled to protect its life were it compelled to borrow, I should be unwilling to be connected with a party that had pledged itself to issue no bonds. I see no difference between such a party and the one that declared greenbacks unconstitutional, while the Government was in the white heat of revolution. The third resolution has no meaning in connection with the first. The

THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE
Published every Tuesday and Friday, at \$5.00 per year, in advance.
The Weekly Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
The largest Weekly newspaper in Wisconsin.
T. E. HUNT SJ.
Per year, in advance.....\$1.00
Six months, in advance......50
An extra copy sent for one year to any persons procuring a full year's subscription.
Address, GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

JANESVILLE.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

INSURANCE.
CHENEY & Saxe,
REPRESENT THE
Mutual Protection Association of Wisconsin.
The cheapest, best and most reliable Life Insurance Association in the west. They also insure for \$250,000 and \$1,000,000 substantial Fire Insurance companies, and have fa in the county and elsewhere to exchange for city property.

M. M. HAIST, Special Agent,
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York
Cash Assets \$88,000,000.
Office with Messrs. Dimock & Hayner, Second Floor, Smith & Jackson's Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

HARNESSES, BLANKETS, ETC.
WM. SADLER,
MAIN ST. - - - NEAR GAZETTE OFFICE.
A Large Stock of Harness on Hand at Bottom Prices.

WINE HOUSE.
L. WYLER, Proprietor,
MILWAUKEE ST. - - - JANESVILLE,
DEALER IN
Wine and Wholesale and Retail Agent
for Best Milwaukee Bottled Beer,
Opposite the Myers House.

PAINTING.
ROGERS & HUTCHINSON.
44 S. MILWAUKEE ST. - - - JANESVILLE.
House, Sign and Carriage Painting,
Paper-Hanging, Graining, Glazing,
Etc., Etc.

Dealers in Paints, Oil, Varnish, Glass, Putty, Brushes, &c. All work done by them. We guarantee satisfaction. Country Orders promptly attended to.

BOOTS & SHOES.
MYHR & EVENSON,
N. MAIN ST. - - - - - JANESVILLE.
Boot & Shoe Makers.
Our own made Calf Boot \$5. Can't be beat; Full line of Ready Made on hand; Our own make Kip Boot for \$1.

C. MINER.
NO. 45 MAIN ST. - - - - - JANESVILLE
MANUFACTURER AND
Dealer in Boots & Shoes.
Constantly on hand, the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Selected Stock in Southern Wisconsin. Every one in want of anything in this line, are invited to call, and examine Goods and Prices.

TRULSON & PETERSON.
60 N. MAIN ST. - - - - - JANESVILLE
DEALERS IN
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers for Fall and Winter Wear
From 25 to 50 per cent Below Old Rates; of the Best Quality; their Custom Department is always well supplied; Repairing Neatly Done.

ART GALLERIES.
W. A. HAND & CO.
(Successors to B. F. Green.)
V. MILWAUKEE ST. - - - JANESVILLE.
Photograph Gallery.
or many years past a permanent institution. Work Warranted Superior to any in the Country.

MARBLE WORKS.
J. TUCKWOOD.
No 2 N. JACKSON ST. - - - JANESVILLE
DEALER IN
Marble and Limestone, Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

MYERS HOUSE LIVERY.
C. W. JACKMAN, Proprietor.
BLUFF ST. - - - OPPOSITE PEMBERHOUSE
On and after date will furnish Hearse and Carriages for Funerals in city at \$3.00 each.

BARBER SHOP & BATH ROOMS.
HARRY ANDERSON.
N. MAIN ST. - - - - - JANESVILLE.
Tonsorial Parlor and Bathing Rooms.
Warm and cold baths at all hours. Anderson's Bandoline, the Finest Hair Dressing in use, only 50 cents per Bottle.

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, ETC.
S. L. JAMES.
5 MAIN ST. - - - - - JANESVILLE
Hailo, there I where are you going? I am going to S. L. James to buy me a Top Buggy. He is selling a Good Leather Trimmed Buggy for \$80. Also the Cortland Platform Wagon for \$95.00; and Lumber Wagons, with Top Box Seat and Whiffletree for \$50.00; and all work warranted as represented.

GROCERIES.
JOHN H. MYERS.
N. MAIN ST. - - - - - JANESVILLE
DEALER IN
Groceries and Provisions,
Green, Dried and Canned Fruits, Tobacco and Cigars.
Fresh Fish and Mallory Oysters always on hand.

C. B. CONRAD.
50, 5 MAIN ST. - - - - - JANESVILLE.
DEALER IN
Staple and Fancy Groceries.
And a fine assortment of goods generally found in a first-class store. Also wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars.

GILES FISHER.
S. MAIN ST. - - - - - JANESVILLE,
New Grocery House, Does Business on the Square.

Keeps a Full Line of Fresh Goods at all times. Call and see him.

OLD BOWER CITY MILL.
C. RAYMOND, Proprietor.
MILL ON THE RACE, - - - JANESVILLE.
Does General Custom Grinding of all Kinds on Short Notice
And in the Best of Shape.

MERCHANT TAILORING.
W. C. HOLMES,
W. MILWAUKEE ST. - - - OPP. POST OFFICE.
Tailor and Draper; a Full Line of Fine Cloths Always on Hand,
Will be made to order in the best of style, at the

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1879.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rail-
way.

Trains at Janesville station.

ARRIVE	
From Monroe	8:25 a. m.
From Prairie du Chien	1:30 p. m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	4:40 p. m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	5:45 p. m.

DEPART	
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East	8:25 a. m.
For Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul	8:40 p. m.
For Monroe	8:45 p. m.

W. M. NOYES, Agent.

A. V. R. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

Trains at Janesville station.

ARRIVE	
Day Express	1:30 p. m.
Day Express	1:35 p. m.
Day Express	1:40 p. m.

W. H. STENNETT, Agent.

JANESVILLE, Wis.

WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE AT CLINTON JUNCTION.

West Bound.	
Day Express	10:55 A. M.
Night Express	10:11 P. M.
Accommodation	3:30 P. M.

JANESVILLE, Wis.

East Bound.

East Bound.	
Day Express	3:10 P. M.
Night Express	5:33 A. M.
Accommodation	10:11 P. M.

JANESVILLE, Wis.

Post-office, Summer Time Table.

Trains arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago and Way	1:30 p. m.
Madison and Milwaukee	7 a. m.
Waterbury Junctions	7:00 a. m.
Green Bay and Way	2:30 p. m.
Chicago and Way	1:30 p. m.
Madison and Milwaukee	5:00 p. m.

OVERLAND MAILS ARRIVE.

Centre and Leighton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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